THE KAISER'S GIFT TO GERMANIC MUSEUM

Priceless Collection of Full-Size Casts of Typical German Sculpture---The Emperor's Gift to Be Followed by One from Switzerland.

NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR ALL AMERICANS

By HERBERT SMALL.

Secretary of the Germanic Museum Association.

tendered to the University on the occasion of Prince Heary's reception by the Germanic Museum Arsociation, has been followed by dispatches announcing that the Swiss Federal Council is to contribute to the same museum a collection of casts illustrating the progress of Ger-manic art in Switzerland. By gift or purchase, moreover, other representative collections are expected from other Germanic countries-for the new museum is not merely German, but Germanic, or Teutonic, in the broadest sense, aiming to illustrate through objects of art and industry the history of civilization among the Germanic peoples generally, prima:lly in Germany, to be sure, but also in Scan-dinavia, Denmark, the Low Countries. German Austria, the German Cantons of Switzerland, and even the England of the Anglo-Saxon period. SYSTEM OF FREE MUSEUMS.

Another point to be borne in mind is that the museum-though situated at Harvard and eventually, it is hoped, to take its place under the auspices of the University, in a great system o. free public museums in which all civilizations, from China to Peru, shall be represented is not to be considered as merely a Har vard institution. That is has interested not only the German Emperor and the Swiss Republic, but Germans and men interested in German culture, all over the United States, has been due to the fact that the intention from the beginning has been to make it a national undertaking—

llis plan, later, was taken up and set on its present broad national basis by a group of influential men who formed what is called the Germanic Museum Associa-tion, of which Mr. Carl Schurz of New York as the best-known American of German birth, was elected president. The organization includes among its viceorganization includes almong its vice-presidents a large number of prominent men, among them—as illustrating the more scholarly side—Professor W. H. Car-renter, of the German Department of Columbia University: Professor Henry Wood, of Johns Houkine University Pro-Wood, of Johns Honkine University Professor Voss, of the University of Wisconsin: Professor Hempl, of the University of Michigan; Procesor Collitz, of Bryn Mawr, Professor Goebel, of Leland Stanford; Professor Learned, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Professor Grueuer, of Yale-an imposing list that strikigly illustrates something of "the folidarity of American scholarship."

Other names that attract the eve as one reads over the list of vice-presidents

e reads over the list of vice-presidents of the Association are those of President Boosevelt, whose interest in German studies is well known: Dr. von Holleben, studies is well known: Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and Hon. An-crew D. White, the American ambassador in Perlin: Withelm Bode, at the head of the Royal Museum in Berlin, and Gustay von Bezold, the director of the great Ger-manic Museum at Nuremberg, after which the Harvard Museum is to be modelled; Carl Buenz, the German consul-general in New York and Heinrich Concied man-ager of the Irving Place Theatre in New York, the best known German planhouses in this county; Hon, William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; and Charles Godfrey Le'and, the veteran

been developed, and second because heer been developed, and second because heer because here were here with German thought. More than 80 years ago, for instance, Goethe sent Harvard a gift of his writings "as a Harvard a gift of his writings "as a mark of deep interest in its high literary character and in the successul zeal it this property of the successul zeal it and Altar, in beautifully carved wood, of a century later. character and in the successur zear it a century later.

bas displayed through so many years for For sixteenth century work there is has displayed through so many years for the promotion of solid and elegant edu-cation." A few years later the first American professorship of German was established there; and the present Ger-man department is much the largest in the country in the number of instructors and of students enrolled. Furthermore, New England, an despecially Harvard, writers, have been principally instrumental in popularizing German philosophy and literature in this country—men like Longfellow and Emerson, for example,

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Which is \$25 000 More than has been deposited by any other life insurance company.

BOSTON, March 22.—The splendid gift of the Kalser to the new Germanic Muchase of objects, having been fixed at \$2 annual and \$25 life membership—the Asperts sociation issued a statement of its ob-jects, a part of which may be quoted as the best and briefest explanation of the general plan of the collections. "The scheme of the museum," it says, "is similar to that of a number of national museums in Europe; for example, the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg, the Swiss Museum at Zuerich, the Norse Mu-Swiss Museum at Zuerich, the Norse Museum at Copenhagen, the Hotel de Cluny at Parls. Models and reproductions (either plastic or photographic) of typica work, illustrating Germanic life and charcter from the carliest times to the present day—from the Viking boat and the Anglo-Saxon hail to the National Monument on the Niederwald—will naturally be the first acquisitions. From urally be the first acquisitions. the very beginning, however, it is pro-posed to make an effort to secure origiposed to make an effort to secure originals also; weapons and costumes, implements and utensils; engravings, to illustrate the art of the engraver, or to show the customs of a period; books illustrating the history of printing; paintings, sculptures, and carvings of real value, artistically or historically. In selecting objects there will be strict adherence to the principle of avoiding that which is nearly striking or curious, and of securing only what is typical and characteristic."

CASTS DIFFICILLY TO ACQUIRE.

CASTS DIFFICULT TO ACQUIRE.

The most difficult objects to acquire for such a collection are the great monu-United States, has been due to the fact that the intention from the beginning has been to make it a national undertaking—a typical monument of German civilization erected on American soil for the benefit of all Americans who are interested in the astory of the German peoples. Professor Kuno Francke of Harvard was the first to suggest such a museum.

Bis plan, later, was taken up and set on the present bread national has been due to the first to suggest such a museum. Bis plan, later, was taken up and set on the present bread national has been to make the subject to the first to suggest such a museum. Bis plan, later, was taken up and set on the present bread national has been to the first to suggest such as the first to suggest such a museum. n ental casts, some of them architectural but the originals from which the casts are made are often of such value and importance that without the powerful influence of an Emperor permission to reproduce them could hardly have been secured at all. For this reason, quite and the country of the coun aside from the great expense-which the Berlin dispatches have put at half a ndilion marks—the gift of the Emperor could not, as a whole, it is safe to say, be duplicated.

It is expected that these casts will arrive some time about the middle of next rive some time about the middle of next summer. In the meantime, however, an examination of the portfolio of photo-graphs of the originals which Prince Henry handed to President Eliot, gives a good idea of the scope of the gift. The a good idea of the scope of the gill. The first in point of time are the famous bronze doors of the Cathedral of Hildes-heim, dating back to 1015. They are the earliest specimens of German sculpture in bronze, and represent scenes from Gclesis and from the life of Christ

Genesis and from the life of Christ From these the objects range in chronological order down to the marble statue of Frederick the Great at Stettin, made by Gottfried Schadow in 1783.

CORONATION OF MARY.

From the Church of Our Lady, at Treves, comes an interesting portal in the early Gothic style, the most notable feature of which is a sculpture representing the Coronation of Mary. The spiendid Golden Gate from the Cathedral at Frieiberg (about 1230) is reproduced entire. It is one of the most important examples of early German art in the empire, and is crowded with sculptures representing the Adoration of the Magi, the Apostles and Prophets, and many the Apostles and Prophets, and many other figures and scenes, all of the greatest interest. From the splendid Cathe American writer now living in Italy but remembered as the carliest American transletor of Helne, and the author of the remembered as the earliest American transletor of Heine, and the author of the inimitable Hans Breitmann Ballads.

GIFT OF GOETHE'S WEITINGS.

The Association went to Harvard, first because nowhere else on this side of the water had the idea of a Germanic museum been developed, and second because Harvard has always been peculirly sympa-vard has always been peculirly sympasses. Cathedrals at Strasburg and Ulm supply respectively, the beautiful figures representing the Trumph of the enough over

> the tomb of St. Schaldus at Nuremberg, a magnificent plece of work, of the highest elaboration, consisting of a bronze canopy, decorated with hundreds of figures, religious and symbolical, which encloses the silver casket containing the relics of the saint. It is the work of Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg, the best known German sculptor in bronze. The fantastic roccoco style prevailing at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century is represented by Andreas Schluetter's masks of dying warriors on the keystones over the gates of the Arsenal at Berlin, and the same sculptor's noble bronze equestrian state of the Great Elector, Frederick William, of Brandenburg. In the case of the lastnamed statue, not only the horse and rider are to be cast, but apparently the Fmperor will include also the pedestal, with its four chained captives, all of heroic size, representing the Elector's conquests in war. The more realistic pertrait sculpture of the end of the eighteenth century is represented by Schadow's marble statue of Frederck the Great, already mentioned—with lighting the list of the Kaiser's reproductions appropriately ends. of the Arsenal at Berlin, and the same

World's Fair News Notes.

The Kansas City members of the Con-catenated Order of Hoo-Hoos have ap-pointed a committee of nine to perfect an

ground, and acting along that line, have determined that the Maine building at the fair shall be a huge log cabin. This exhibit will be supplemented, however, with photographs showing that all the people of Maine do not live in log cabins.

"Scotty" Phillips, of Pierre, S. D., is preparing to take his herd of buffalo to St. Louis for exhibition at the World's Fair in connection with a Sloux Indian

The New Hampshire newpapers generally favor an exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis showing the advantages of that State for the tourist, the

One of the attractions at the Montana State Exhibit at the Exposition aiready agreed upon by the Montana Commissioners is Edward Beaupre, the Louisiana Purchase giant. Beaupre was born in Montana, is twenty years old, is 7 feet 101-2 inches in height and weighs 357 pounds. Beaupre is a renchman and he pounds. Beaupro is a ranchman, and he often takes a 1,000-pound horse under his arm and carries it about the pasture. He can walk off with 2,000 pounds on a

The Illinois State Building is to cost about \$150,000. It will be of colonial style of architecture and will be located on a prominent eminence midway between the Missouri and Texas buildings. not more than 800 feet from the United States Government Building.

The poultrymen of California have start ed an exceedingly lively competitive interest in the poultry exhibit at the coming Louislana Purchase Exposition. Breeders of fancy poultry in every quarter of the great Pacific coast State, so the Pet Stock Tribune of San Francisco says, will be at the fair, with the highest scoring birds the world has ever seen.

M. Santos-Dumont has entirely recovered from the bad effects of being dumped into Monaco bay by his air-ship recently and is devoting his time now to adjusting a new balloon, which is almost fin-ished. He announces that work on an-other balloon will begin immediately, be-cause when he goes to St. Louis for the World's Fair contest he wants to have two balloons in case of an accident to

Illinois is the first State to apply for stace in the Mines and Metallurgy Building at the Fair. The application is for 22,500 square feet of space.

A Holbrook (Arizona) mercantile firm bur employed 140 Navajo squaws, who are kept busy weaving blankets against the suitcipated demand at the World's Fair

Contract for the construction of the Electricity Building, the third of the main exhibit structures of the World's main exhibit structures of the words. Fair to be put under contract for completion before October, 1902, was awarded March 9th to William Goldie, Sons & Co. for \$399,940. There were eleven bid ders for the contract. The dimensions of the Electricity Building is 525x600 feet. The average height of the building is 70 feet, the floor area is 292,000 square feet. One hundred and thirty-five tons of iron and steel will be used in the construc

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has asked the World's Fair Com-1,5ssioners for \$2,500, with which to make the Wisconsin horticultural exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,

A great scenic display for the industries of the South is to be made at the World's F ir in 1903. Stages of the fibre from cotton in the boll to finished fabric will be demonstrated in the south of the stage of the fibre from cotton in the boll to finished fabric will be demonstrated. strated. The mill owners of Charleston, Atlanta, Spartanburg, and Charlotte, where some of the largest mills in the South are operated, have consented to furnish the display.

The Portland (Oregon) Rowing Club will be represented in the races at the Louis-iana Purchase Exposition.

GOOD ROADS.

Some Practical Hints From a Southwest Cor respondent.

Editor of The Times: Editor of The Times:
Sir,—Just now we hear a great deal about good roads. Just now when what we have are well nigh impassable, we are full of good resolutions as to not letting them get in this condition again. But as suon as the March winds and April suns have had their effect—see story of Arkansas Travelor.

have had their energy says Travelor.

We want good roads. How much? Ah! there's the rub. If some kind fairy would only build them for us free of cost, we might accept the gift, though even in that case the kicker would be mightly in evidence. The location would be wrong

that case the kicker would be mightly in evidence. The location would be wrong or the kind not wanted.

We want good roads. How will we get them? There it is again. If we could build them with wind what roads we would have to be sure. If meeting court days, pursuant to call and resoluting would accomplish the desired result, no good fairy would be needed. "Talk is cheap," but we must use something else than our tongues to lick roads into proper shape. It takes muscle of men and horses, it takes tools and machines and steam, above it all it takes good judgment and "know how."

Now, Mr. Editor, it takes money, all these things require money and "heaps" of it before you get the good roads you wish for and resolute for but never dive deep Into your pockets for. Some people

wish for and resolute for our never aver deep into your pockets for. Some people are perfectly willing to invest \$1 in order to make \$2, but insist on having the \$2 first. Well there is no sort of doubt that good roads is one of the investments

which pays two for one but not in advance.

But after we have made up our minds to raise an adequate fund, a fund large enough to justify the employment of costly machinery and of costly supervision, so that the work done this year won't have to be done over next year, nor, for that matter, ever, there is another difficulty in the way. It is our idolatry. Our real God is dirt. We worship dirt above all else. The law recognizes this worship. For, on a judgment for debt, the law allows your creditor, through the

White Ribbon Remedy

white Ribbon Remedy

Gan be given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee
World's Fair in St. Louis. The purpose of
he originators of the idea is to erect a
willding on the plan of an Egyptian pyamid, the interior of which will be divided into rooms for various sorts of entertainment.

The Colorado World's Fair Commission
has asked for exhibit space at the exposition as follows: Minerals and ores,
100x120 feet, three times the space at the
Chicago Exposition; machinery and mills,
200x300 feet; horticulture, 60x100 feet; agriculture, 80x100 feet; State building, 200x300 feet; irrigation farm, 200x300 feet;
machinery exclusively, 150x200 feet;
fish and game, 60x100 feet.

The Maine Commissioners to the exposition have decided to advertise that
State at the World's Fair as a recreation

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy
Without Patient's Knowledge.
With thibbon Remedy will cure or destroy
whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate.
"a tiploper." social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic stimulants.
Wethet Ribbon Remedy of Union, writes: "I have
tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate
tested White Ribbon Remedy

sheriff. to sell your personal property of any description, no matter how dear it may be to you, no matter how much you may be attached to it and at any price the buyer may bid it in at, and you have no redress. But suppose he tries to make his debt out of your real estate, what then? A costly chancery suit, up-set bids, no sales, interminable delays, so that as long as you and your posterity are willing to fee lawyers your creditor's name is Dennis! What is the sacred character of dirt which puts it above your horses, your cattle, your grain, your household goods, your heirlooms of a thousand years? Not worshippers of dirt? Why a fellow-man may do you any sort of Injury, he may ruin you in business, he may blast your reputation, he may forever destroy the peace of your family or imbrue his hands in the blood of your nearest and dearest, he may even kick your yellow dog, for any or all these things you may forgive him. But let him meddle with your dirt, let him set his fence but a single inch on your side of the line, let him endeavoit in any way, shape or manner to beat you out of even so small a moiety of your lobilin, Va., March 17, 1962.

beloved dirt—lo, he has committed the unpardonable sin, there is no forgiveness for him this side or the other side of Jor him this side or the other side of Jor him this side or the other side of the line have line in this side or the other side of Jor him this side or the other side of Injurdan. Why, it isn't fit that he should live if he even has the she of the other side of the line, let him endeavoit in the god of out with the other side of the line, let him endeavoit in any way, shape or manner to beat you out of even so small a moiety of your

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901, OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSUKANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Manager—ARCHIBALD G. McILWAINE, JR. Principal Office in United States—57 AND 35 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
G. neral Agent in Virginia—MILTON J. STRAUS; residence, Richmond, Va. Organized or Incorporated—1861.
Commenced Business in United States—1879.

ASSETS.

Description.

United States registered bonds
Faitimore and Ohio Railroad bonds.
Beech Creek R. R. Co. first mortgage
registered gold bonds
Chesapeake and Ohio R'way Co. bonds.
Chicego, Burlington and Quincy first
mortgage registered bonds
Chi. Mil. and St. Paul R'way Co. bonds.
Chicago, Roek island and Pacific Railway Co. bonds
Chicago and Brie bonds
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.
bonds
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.
bonds
Circinnati, Dayton and Ironton bonds. bonds
Circinnati, Dayton and Ironton bonds.
Cir., Ind'lis, St. Louis and Chic. R'y
Co. bonds
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company
(Penn. Div.) bonds
Filmt and Pere Marquette bonds.
Dibbonds Central R. R. Co. (Western Lines) 100,000 00 Bimois Central R. R. Co. (Western Lines)
bonds
Lake Erie and Western R. R. Co. bonds.
Lebigh Valley R. R. Co. (N. Y.) bonds.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western
consolidated bonds
Mil., Lake Shore and Western Exten.
and Improv. bonds
New York Central and Hudson River
(Lake Shore Collateral) bonds
New York, Chi. and St. Louis Railway
Co. bonds
New York, Susquehanna and Western
bonds 4.965 00 50,000 00 bonds

Thiladelphia and Reading Terminal bonds
St. Louis and Iron Mountain R'wy Cogeneral consolidated railway and land
grant gold bonds
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitobabonds
State of Georgia funding registered bonds
State of Massachusetts registered bonds
Grant County (New Mexico) Milroad
aid bonds
New York city consolidated stock bonds. 40,512 50 35,000 00 aid bonds
New York city consolidated stock bonds.
City of Richmond (Va.) bonds
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co, non-cumulative preferred stock
Milwaukee Underwriter Association 8,500 00 7,990 00

S3 00 Total par and market value (carried out at market value)..... \$ 1,567,083 00 Cash in the company's principal office. \$1,809,943
Cash belonging to the company in bank. 130,874
Interest due and accrued on bonds not included in market value. 22,360
Cross premiums (as written in the policies) in course of collection, not more than three months due. 130,874
Eills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks All other property belonging to the company 15,083 The gross amount of all the assets of the company \$2,610,589 82
Peduct for balances due from other companies \$662 24

Aggregate amount of all assets of the company, stated at their actual value Total gross amount of claims for lesses \$186,513 45 Deduct reinsurance thereon \$30,873 15

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net

Surplus beyend capital and all other liabilities Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus Gross premiums and bills unpaid at close of last year. \$ Fire. 324.469 50 893 41

Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. Fire. Net amount pald during the year for losses \$1,973,711 40
Paid for commission or brokerage. 229,760 21
Paid for salaries, fees, or other charges of officers, clerks, agents,
and all other employes 150,865 23
Paid for State and local taxes in this and other States 45,653 42
All other payments and expenditures 138,555 32

Aggregate amount of actual disbursements during the year in \$1.738.548 53

Pisks written Fire. \$1,344.969 00
Premiums received (gross) 22,496 13
Losses paid 25,252 36
Losses incurred 35,152 55
(Signed) A J. McILWAINE JR. Manager.
State of New York, city of New York—ss. Sworn to January 25, 1902; before CHARLES EDGAR MILLS, Commissioner.

Julius Straus & Son, Agts., 1004 E. MAIN STREET.

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Name of the Company in full-THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. VIRGINIA.

Location of home or principal office of said company-969-911-913-915 BROAD

STREET RICHMOND, VA.

Character of the business transacted by the company-LIFE INSURANCE,

MIXED PLAN.

President—J. G. WALKER.
Secretary—W. L. T. ROGERSON.
Organized and incorporated—MARCH 21, 1871; commenced business—APRIL, 1871. The amount of capital stock ... Amount No. Amount No. Amount

the amount of insurance effected thereby in force at end of previous year. 3,041 \$2,442,258 00 237,253 \$23,239,844 00 249,324 \$25,652 102 00 The number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance ef-

of liabilities or risks thereon at end of year 3	122	*	939 377 00	266.685	\$26,999,253 00	270,566	\$29,938,630
	4500	-	TICHTITOTO				· Commenter
The amount of premiums received. The amount of interest received. The amount of all other received.	ived d fr pts,	or	uring the	year	\$ 1	151,212 8 38,960 8 5,145 3	3 7 8
Total				Name:		•••••	. \$1,155,519
Total The amount of losses vaid The amount of matured endoy The amount paid for surrende The amount of dividends paid The amount of dividends paid The amount paid for expenses	vmered to to s	nts va po sto	paid lues licyholder ckholders ding taxe	s, \$24.8	17.47)	373,419 2 15,838 2 77,841 1 19,766 2 12,000 0 624,478 7	3 9 9 9 9
Total							. \$1,106,343
Total	miur	ns	and bo	onds a	nd other	61,629 3 16,606 3 817 3 51,268 3	\$ 7 8
Total Less iedger liabilities					\$1,	065,023 9 4,693 0	1
Carried out at mark	et ;	ral	ue-Total		•••••		. \$1,069,330
Carried out at mark The amount of losses unpaid The amount of liability on po ber last, on basis of 4 and 3 can experience mortality ta perience Mortality at 3 per Special reserve	(una licie per ble cer	s, c	etc., in i ent. Acti 01 Busine	force 31 taries (st Decem- and Ameri- erican Ex-	766,107 0 34,000 0 19,477 0	
Total					ING 1901.		. \$ 824,804 60
	Gre	lin	ary.	Indi	netrial	To	tal.
Number and amount of poli- cies in force December	No.		Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
31st of previous year 1 Number and amount of policies issued during the year	,098	\$	943,993 00 400,106 00	82,098 81,208	\$ 8.040,065 00 3,047,242 00	83,196 31,839	\$ 8,984,058 00 3,447,348 00
		\$1			\$11,087,307 00		\$12,431,406 00
Deduct number and amount which have ceased to be in force during the year	516		532,293 00	20,891	1,507,897 00	21,407	2,040,190 00
Total number and amount of policies in force at end of year	,213 Vo.	\$ A	811,806 00 mount.	92.415 No.	\$ 9.579,410 00 Amount.	93,628 No.	\$10,391,216 00 Amount.
Amount of losses and claims on policies unpaid Decem- ber 31st of previous year. Amount of losses and claims	2	3	6,000 00		None.	2	\$ 6,000 00
on policies incurred during	19		16,526 77	1,376	110,471 92	1,395	126,998 6
Total	21	\$	22,526 77	1,376	\$ 110,471 92	1,397	\$ 132,398
Amount of losses and claims on policies incurred during the year	19		19,026 77	1,376	\$ 110.471 92	1,395	\$ 129,498 6
Amount of assessments, premiums, dues and fees collected or secured in Virginia during the year in cash and notes or credits, without any deduction for losses, dividends, commissions or other expenses							
(Signed.) (Signed.) State of Virginia; City of Ric Sworn to February	hmo 10, 1	one 902	1-55.:		WALKER, I T. ROGERS		
				103.15		HELDS SE	
ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1901, OF THE ERN MUTUAL LIFE INSULANS OF THE STATE OF WACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMIAWS OF VIRGINIA.	RAI	AC NO	FISCAL TUAL C E COMP NSIN, MA EALTH C	YEAR ONDIT 'ANY. DE TO OF VIE	E ENDING TO TION OF THE ORGANIZED THE AUD RGINIA, PU	THE 31S HE NO ED UN HITOR (RSUAN	T DAY OF RTHWEST. DER THE DE PUBLIC T TO THE

fected thereby..... 1.464 971,053 00 107,083 10,785,037 00 108,547 11,786,685

The whole number of nolicles

Name of the Company in full-NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Location of home or principal office of said Company—MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Character of the business transacted by the Company—LIFE INSURANCE—FURELY MUTUAL.

PRESIDENT MUTUAL.

President—H. L. PALMER.
Secretary—J. W. SKINNER.
Organized and Incorporated—MARCH, 1857.
Commenced business—MARCH 25, 1858.
Name of thegeneral agent in Virginia—T. A. CARY; Residence—RICHMOND, VA.

e number of policies and the amount of insurance effected thereby in force at end of previous year. 224,747 \$529,647,200 06 e number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance effected thereby 29,223 70,318,227 00

RECEIPTS. 22,460.786 09
The amount of premiums received during the year. 153,281 99
The amount of interest and rents received from all sources. 6,814,658 43
Profits on sale of real estate. 23,957 45

The amount of losses paid. \$5,352.

Teh amount of losses paid \$5,352.

The amount of matured and discounted endowments paid. 1,628,

The amount paid annuities. 18,

Premium notes voided by lapse, \$3,476.52, less \$3,183.69 restored by revival.

The amount paid for surrender values.
The amount paid for surrender values.
The amount of dividends paid to policyholders.
The amount paid for expenses (including taxes, \$605.749.58)...
The amount of all other disbursements, viz.: Advertising, \$4,-846.34; Adjustment of real estate values, \$52,575.24; Compromised policy loan, \$150.00; Damages for personal injury, \$1,500.00.

Deduct agents' credit balances, \$53,352.82; agents' debit balances, \$2,511.00; all other, \$13,244.37.

The amount of losses unpaid (unadjusted, \$414,859.25; rested, \$41,609.85) The amount of matured endowments unpaid 110,070,00 The amount due for annuities, \$718.51; for installments, \$250.00. 10,070,00 The amount of liability on policies, etc., in force 31st December last, on basis of 4 per cent; actuaries; mortality table.

Present value of amounts not yet on matured installments policies. 422,015 00

Unpaid dividends or other profits due policyholders including those contingent on payment of outstanding and deferred premiums.

Bills, accounts, commission, medical and legal fees, etc., due and accrued.

Premiums paid in advance.

vious year.....
Number and amount of policies issued during the year..... Total number and amount of policies in force at end of year..... 5,341 313,105,836 00

Amount of losses and claims on policies unpaid December 31st No. Amount of losses and claims on policies incurred during the
Amount of losses and claims on policies incurred during the year..... Total......

H. L. PALMER, President. J. W. SKINNER, Secretary. (Signed.)
State of Wisconsin; City of Milwaukeess:
Sworn to January 20, 1902, before

P. R. SANBORN, Notary Public.

T. ARCHIBALD CARY,
General Agent for Virginia and North Carolina

1201 MAIN STREET, - RICHMOND, VA.